BICE is doll: sales at \$5 25 2 \$6 104 \$7 100 fbs.

RICE is doll: sales at \$5 25 2 \$6 104 \$7 100 fbs.

Refined are SUGARS are very firm; sales of it, mainly &c. Refined are the and 16 to hida. Cube at 4570cc, mainly &c. Refined are the sales of crushed at \$100 fc.

Salit The market is inactive and prices are nominally un-

changed.

The market is firmer under the news from Europe. At the great fire in London some 17,000 casks were burnt;
siles of 400 in at #25jc. cash.

TEAS.—The market is firm. Helders expecting an increased
after are not effecting at pressure p. C. at
MHERY.—The market is heavy; sales of 550 bbls. at 15c.

Just 8.-40,500 bbis. Figur. 1,910 do. Whiskey, 102,000 bush. Whest, 89,000 do. Corn. 23,432 do. Onts, 1,650 do. Rye. 185 bbis. Corn Meal, 194 do. Ashes, 234 do. Provisions, 109 bags last.

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Eric Railrond For the week ending Menday John & Ref.

For the week ending Menday John & Hob cars of Cottle; 12 cars of Hope; 7 cars of Sheep; 3 cars of Horses. Total steek, 127; add Udlears of Express feight, making a total number of ears hanied by Stock Express trains during the week 350, showing an increase over lost week of — cars of Live Stock. Total increase of all cars hanied by Stock Express, 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURTS.-The Supreme Court General Term has adjourned to Monday, the 15th inst. Judge Ingraham opened the Supreme Cent Special Term yesterday moraling, but trans-acted no business. He adjourned the Court to Monday, the 2:d inst., at 10 o'clock a m.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JULY &-Before

INDICTMENTS.
The Grand Jury presented indictments against the following named persons:

John Macdoraid and Francis Love, for smuggling five barrels
of sagar into this port.

Charles Ramos, for an assault with a sheath-knife upon Ralph
M. Zinny on bond the ship Ocean Traveller.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE-JULY &.-Before PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Mary Murphy, an Iri h woman, was examined for passing a counterfelt quarter upon Wilhelmina Moets, a German woman, to payment for a glass of lager beer. When arrested the had a number of counterfelt quarter dollars in her bosom. The Commissioner held her for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CRAMBERS—JULY 2.—Before Justice
INGRARAN.

Wm. H. Doune agt. Charles Douglass; John Farrell act. George S. Rockwell: The People &c., et rel., Win B.
Beloit et al. agt. Chas. Beartheld; John W. Remington agt. Chas.
E. Brown et al.; cases settled.
On application of A. R. Lawrence, jr., the Judge granted leave
to the Board of Supervisors to appeal without giving security, in
the case of The People ex rel., Hasbrouck agt. the Board of Supervisors.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JULY 8.—Before
Justice INGRAHAM.
THE HACKLEY CONTEMPT CASE.
The Court opened this morning pursuant to adjourn-

ment.

Mr. Waterbury moved that Andrew J. Hackley be called and his half (orfeited.

Mr. Vagreired.
Mr. Fullerton presented a certificate from Mr. Hackley's physician, stating that he was very ill.
Mr. Brady contanded that this certificate, susteined as it was by the physician's cath was a sofficient excuse for Mr. Heckley's absence, and he asked that the case be postponed till September.
Mr. Waterbury said he did not believe Mr. Hackley was any more sick than was required to make an excuse for his absence.

Mr. Waterbury said he did not believe Mr. Hackiev was any more sick than was required to make an excuse for his absence. Before going to Albany he notified Mr. Hackiev that if the case was not broacht up at the June term of the Court of Appeals, be should consider it his duty to move for scattenee in secondance with the stipulation. He was now on the eve of making an important investigation, involving municipal corruption, and the whole matter must be stopped because of Mr. Hackiev's contamary. He believed that one cause of his sickness was owing to the pressure of this matter on his mind, and that if he would come forward and give his textimeny he would relieve himself and be benefited in health threeby.

Mr. Fulle ton made a astemant of the circumstances of the gate. The rea on the appeal had not been taken within five theys according to the superaind, was in consequence of the de-

this. The reason the appeal had not been taken within five they appear to be shipulation, was in consequence of the desire to present it to the Court of Appeals in such a form as not to admit of celay in bringing it to adjustment. The District Attorney had recognized the validity of that appeal, and at all events it was in the calendar for argument.

The Judge said the appeal not having been taken within the five days according to the stipulation, the defendant's connect had not folluled their agreement. He did not deem it necessary to one hate in passing sentence on the account, at the certificate of the physician was emitted to some weight, although it did not antisfactority appear therein that Mr Headiny was too ill to attend in court. He would adjourn the proceedings to the second Tuesday in August.

tend in court. He would adjourn the proceedings to the second Tuesday in August.

Mr. Brad yeave notice that on that day Mr. Hackley's plea of guilty would be withdrawn and a piec of not guilty by the art that he would be ready for trial on the indictment at the same time.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 3.—Before Recorder Hoffman.

John Samuels, who pleaded guilty lust week of man-laughter in the first degree, in killing Henry L. Jones, in a nailor boarding-house in the Fourth Ward, on the 24th of May, was sentenced to the State Prison for biteen years.

Wm. Skinner, who last week pleaded guilty of mandaughter in the tidrid degree, in killing Henry Warler, on the Lith of October last, by stabiting him in the abdomen, was sentenced to the S are Prison for four years.

Felix Sancher, or an indictment for the murder of his father in-law, was brought into Court this morning, for the purpose of havi g a day set for his trial. Mr. Wm. H. Anthon, his counsel, saked liberty for the prisoner to withdraw his pleas of not guilty. The request was granted him, and he put in a plea of former conviction and pardon. He was tried in the Cyer and Terminer about two years since, and the case went to the Supreme Court, and there a new trial was granted him. While the case was pending in the Courr of Appeals, some alterations were made in the law for murder, and it is said that by the interposition of the Governor, the prisoner was in some way got at large. This pleas is to be in writing, and is to be filed the first day of next term.

Famile Charlos Repeaded guilty of forgery in the third degree in attempting to pass a counterleit \$2 of the Union Bank of the State of Vermout.

is to be in writing, and is to be filled the first day of next term.

Francis Charlos k peaked guilty of forgery in the third degree
in attempting to pass a counterfeit \$2 of the Union Sank of the
State Prison for 2 years

Incom Boyle pleased guilty of an attempt to commit grand larcenty in steading clocking to the value of \$10 from Root. P. Berrin on the Such Jame. Sentence deflered.

David Bardett, Edward Waten, and John Wilson, exid to be
adepta for etime, were arrespined upon an indictanent for borgiary
in the third degree in breaking is to the store of Semjamis T.

Hardy on the night of the 5th Jame last, and steeling \$1,000 worth Hardy on the night of the Mh June list, and steeling \$6.00 worth of with. They pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence. The mas Ry an pie ded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, in stealing \$180 worth of tobacce from John Wolf, on the 20th June list. Sentence deferred.

Rodman McManus (the Bowery murder case), was on the calendar for trial. His counsel, John Sedgwick, when the case was paided, stated that he was not ready, as the prisoner was balled only on Thursesy last. The case was put off for the term.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

LATING A CORNER STONE .- The corner stone of a new edifice, to be known as Grace (Episcopal) Church, was laid at Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday last. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Potter, the rector the Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, the Rev. G. L. Sayre, and others. Ex-Governor King and a large number of oitizens were in attendance. The former building was destroyed by fire last Winter. The new church will be erected on the same site. The estimated cost is about

THE COURTS .- The General Term of the Supreme THE COURTS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court adjourned over from May, will meet at Poughkeepie to-day, Thesday, 2th July, when the remainder of the calendar will be taken up. The calendar of non-connected motions ocutains of causes. A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held at the City Hall. Brooklyn, by Judge Seruglam, on the first half of Angust. The July form calendar of the Brooklyn City Court will be taken up on the first hust, by Judge Reynolds. The term will continue for one week only. The calendar is smell, embracing only 62 causes.

FATAL ACCIDENT BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS. Occouer Horton held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Melymenx, who, while on a visit to the house of Mr. Andrew Melville, No. Sist Attantic street, on Sunday evening fell down a Sight of stairs, and fractured her skull. She died in about itsif on hour thereafter. A verdict of secidental death was rendered. Mrs. M. rezided at No. 34 Remsen street, E. D.

Politically Drad for Being a Bad Shot.—McG., an Alsbana Marshal, arrived at Cleveland about two years ago, in search of a fugitive from justice. He put up at the Wendell House, and, during his stay there, had a difficulty with a person who roomed with him one evening, on which McG. shot at his antagonist three times, slightly wounding him the third time. He was immediately arrested, and put in jail. In the morning, the following scene took place in the prison: A friend of the Marshal entered his cell, and found him seated, his head resting on his hands, and looking like one who had entirely given up in despair.

"Come, Mac," said his friend, "cheer up; the man is not hurt."

"Ruined, ruined, ruined!" groaned the Marshal, without even changing his position. POLITICALLY DUAD FOR BEING A BAD SHOT .- McG.

"Ruined, ruined, ruined!" groaned the Marshal, without even changing his position.
"Ruined? bah!" returned his friend; "don't be a child. I tell you the wound is but slight; besides, it is an aggravated case, and, had you killed him, you would have been ruined!"

"I know it," said the Marshal, suddenly starting up; "but three times! only think of it! to shoot three times at a man and not kill him! I am politically duamed in Alabama!"

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Capt. Simpson, of the brig Bird of the Wave, at Salem, Mass., from Port an Prince, states that he saw a floating island, circular in form, about eighty feet in diameter and twenty feet high, with several trees on it. He saw it on the 19th ult., in latitude 20° 50' North, and longitude 72° 51' Weet, and passed within two hundred teet of it.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Burnham of Connections is unable to take his seat in the present Congress, owing to serious illness, indicating a con-sumptive tendency of the most alarming character.

The Cotton States refuse to allow any turpentine to one out of their Confederacy. Probably they think key will need the whole for the manufacture of tar to a need in tarring and cottoning suspected gentlemen

CITY ITEMS.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of deaths last week was 393, being a decrease of 62 from last week and 38 for the same week last year. Under acute disease, there were 229 cases-29 from cholers infautum, 27 infantile convulsions, 24 scarlet fever, 23 inflammation of the lungs, 16 small pox, 14 measles, 10 inflammation of the brain, 9 congestion of the brain, 9 diphtherite, 8 bronchitis, 7 inflammation of the bowels, 6 diarrher of 132 deaths from chronic disease, 50 were cases of consumption, 25 infantile mar senue, 14 dropsy in the head, 8 infantile detility, 6 dropsy. From internal and other causes, there were 32 cases—6 of premature lith, 5 casualties, 5 drowned, 2 delirium tremens, 2 old age. With respect to age the gradation of mortality was:

Under I year. | 132 50 to 40 years. | 10 2 years. | 60 40 to 50 years. | 2 to 5 years. | 18 50 to 60 years. | 18 50 to 60 years. | 15 to 10 years. | 17 66 to 70 years. | 10 to 12 years. | 2 fo 15 years. | 22 to 15 years. | 22 to 15 years. | 23 to 17 years. | 45 to 17 years. | 13 to 17 years. | 45 to 10 years. | 13 Unknown. | 15 to 17 years. | 15 to 17 years. | 25 to 30 years. | 25 Total. | 15 to 17 years. | 25 Total. | 25 to 30 years. | 25 Total. | 25 total.

With respect to birth, 286 were American, 65 hish, 26 German, 3 English, 3 Scotch, 2 Italian, and the residue scattering.

DEATH OF MR. A. B. SANDS .- Mr. A. B. Sands well-known druggist of this city, and a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church, died at his residence at Whitestone, Long Island, on Saturday afternoon, after a lingering illness. He had accumulated considerable property by his devotion to business. He was, hower, a man of much liberality, and never turned a eaf ear to any application in behalf of the deserving. The funeral of Mr. Sands will take place from Trinity Church this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN MULBERRY STREET .-Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hespital, upon the body of Mary Jones, who died from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received on the 4th inst., at her residence, No. 19 Mulberry street, at the hands of her paramour, Charles W. Smith. It appears that the deceased had lived with Smith for six years as his wife, and for some time back he had treated her very cruelly. On the 4th inst. he quarreled with her, and, drawing a kuife, plunged the blade into her abdomen. He then went to a physician, who dressed the wound and sent the woman to the Hospital, where she died. Smith was promptly arrested, and he confessed that he had inflicted the wound. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of a stab inflicted by Charles W. Smith, July 4, 1861." The prisoner, when questioned by the Coroner, declined saying anything in extenuation of his guilt. He is a mulatto, 36 years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania. The deceased was born in one of the West India Islands. Smith was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

INQUESTS UPON BODIES OF SOLDIERS .- Coroner Jackman held an inquest vesterday upon the body of Ernest Gedicke, a private of Company A, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who was brought to this city by the Adams Express Company, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The deceased was shot on the 4th inst., by a party of Confederate troops, who fired into his regiment as it was leaving the cars at Harper's Ferry. No burial certificate having been sent with the body, it became necessary for our Coroner to hold an inquest upon it before interment. The deceased was a native of Germany, SI years of age.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man dressed as a soldier, found in the river, near Governor's Island. Deceased had in his pocket a paper which granted "Private Scofield" leave of absence from the 20th to the 30th of June. It was dated at Fort Hamilton, and purported to have been issued by C. C. Sibley, Major of the Third Infantry. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered, and the body was interred on Governor's Island.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO P. T. BARNUM .- On the 3d inst., while in the act of arresting a horse that had become suddenly frightened at the blowing of a locomotive whistle, Mr. Barnum was thrown violently upon his right shoulder, crushing the cap bone. His injury, though severe, it is thought will not prove fatal, but it must be several weeks before he can recover, as his nervous system is considerably affected by the severe injury. He is sensible.

SUPPOSED MURDER,-The man who was

found on the morning of July 6, lying dead in a pond on the corner of Sixty-third street and Brondway, has been identified as Christian Ebbe, a German, formerly employed as nurse in Bellevue Hospital. The body had, when found, been in the water but a few hours. There were four stabs in the left breast, one of which had penetrated the heart, and caused death, but the steel had not cut either of his shirts, his vest, or his coat, all of which were partially buttoned. From this fact, it would appear that he had committed suicide, but he may have been assaulted, thrown down, his clothes torn open, and then stabbed and thrown into the pond. No knife or other pointed weapon could be found in or near the place, and no marks were on the margin of the pond indicating a struggle. Coroner Gamble has commenced an inquest upon the body, and has examined three witnesses Policeman Hass, who found the body, and Drs. O'Hanlon and Beach. The policeman stated that, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., he was told by a girl that there was a man in the pond, and several persons were looking at him. He proceeded to the place, found the man dead, and conveyed the body to the Station-House. Saw some blood upon his shirts, both of which were buttoned up close, except one button on each, which was loose. The body was lying about three feet from the brink of the pond, which was from two to four feet deep. There were no cuts through his clothes. The physicians testified that they had examined the body, and found four stabs in the left breast. all running the same course downward and inward. One of these wounds had entered the heart just at the apex, and caused death. In order to enable the Coroner to obtain further testimony, he adjourned the case

· SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING .- An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Coroner Gamble, on the body of James Alden, who came to his death in a singular manner. He was an Englishman, 55 years of age, and was employed in the Small Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The physician had sent him with an order to the apothecary for a bottle of tincture of acouste, which was furnished and carried by him to the hospital, when, suspecting that it had been purposely mislabelled, and was actually tincture of cinchono, which the employees at the hospital are fond of drinking, Alden swallowed a considerable quantity He perceived his mistake, but it was too late-his body became fearfully bloated, and death supervened in few moments. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

THOMAS CURRY, THE MURDERED FIRE ZOUAVE .-The remains of Thomas Curry, a member of Company F, 11th Regiment Fire Zouaves, who was killed in Washington by a concealed assassin on Saturday night, arrived in this city about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, in charge of John Payton and James Douglass, members of the same company. The body was conveyed to his late residence, No. 118 Mulberry street, and will be interred at 2:30 p. m. to-day in Calvary Cemetery. Deceased was a member of No. 60 Hose Company, the members of which, and of No. 25 Hose Company, will form an escort.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.-The offices of the Committee, on Fourth avenue, where the wives and families of volunteers resort for relief, were yesterday closed, a notice on the door announcing that "no money will be paid this week." The funds of the Committee are used up, and it is improved. Committee are used up, and it is important that some plan should be devised for the immediate relief of the suffering families left behind by those who have gone to fight the battles of their country.

THE REBUILDING OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAIL-TOAD DEPOT .- The building first erected by the Third Avenue Railroad Company will probably be a detached re-proof feed room. Tre plans for the main building have not yet been completed, but they soon will be, when the work of rebuilding will commence. A careful pestigation has led to the conclusion that the late fire was the work of an incendiary.

CITY HOSPITAL. -There are about eighty volunteers at the City Hospital. The majority are cases of ordipary sickness, but a few are there in consequence of bayonet wounds.

THE BATTERY TENTS .- Most of the tents at the Sattery encampment have been taken down, only the loors and the more substantial wooden structures re-

Excise Commissioners — The Board met yesterday, and granted elevan licenses at \$30 each—nice to imberpers and two to storckeepers. Adjourned till to-day, at 12 o'clock.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON .- A woman , named Ann Tully, AT JEMPT AT ARSON.—A WORDER, Remed And Address arrested, charged with attempting to bure of own the terest thouse, No. 313 West Thirty-starth street, where seated. It appears that she had a spite against some of a smaller, and had frequently threatened to burn them out. See caught in the act of setting fire to the house, and taken our, where she was committed to prison for trial.

esterday by Coroner Gamble upon the body of Patrick Ryan, long-hoveman, who was drowned on Sanday attention by filing of of pier No. 27 East River, while intoxicated. Deceased as a native of Ireland, 35 years of age.

FATAL FALL .- Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yeste day, upon the body of Henry Sutton, a native of France, 25 years of sge, who died on Sanday from hiptress received on that day by felling from the hayloft of a stable in the rear of No. 150 Orchard street, where he resided. A verdict of accidental

RECKLESS SHOOTING.—A young man named Samuel Schlessenger, was shot in the face yesterday, and seriously inlined by a person who recklestly discharged a pix of while passing up the Bowery. The police are in search of the individual.

SUS-STRUCK .- A lady was sun-struck in Broadway, near Grand street, yesterday, and fell to the sidewalk. She wastended by a physician, and then taken to her resident Name not accertained.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTY .- At 10 o'clock on Sunda evening, Caroline Federl, a servant at No. 398 Sixth avenue, was dreadfully bursed, her cletnes having taxen fire from a lung which she carelessly left burning upon the floor. She manifestically into the steet, where Officer O'Donalt of the Twontymint Precinct extinguished the flames. Her physicians pronounced her fatally injured.

ACCIDENT .- A man, named Jeremiah Brown, fell on Sunday night from the roof of a stable, at No. 21 West street, and broke several of his ribs, beside being internally in ured. The police conveyed him to the New York Hospital.

ART ITEMS.

-The liveliest season in the art-world of Europe is the deadest season for art with us. The month of June is the very carnival for artists in London and Paris, and the great exhibitions now open in those great capitals impart extraordinary interest to all artistic undertakings. American artists do not figure prominently either in the French or the English exhibitions, though Cropsey's landscapes in the Royal Academy are said to be among the finest exhibited. An American artist now in London writes in a very complimentary manner of our own landscape artists, when compared with those of England. He says: "It is paying American art a poor compliment to say that the landscapes in this last Academy Exhibition in Tenth-street, as a whole, and in particular instances, rank infinitely above those in Trafalgar-equare." Kensett, Church, and George L. Brown are rated much superior to any trie of English landscapists, and Cropsey's picture is said to be the best landscape in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The two paintings of Brown now exhibit ing in London are said to have been highly successful in attracting crowds of visitors. The same critic is very barsh in his judgments on the Pre-Raphaelites. " Not only are the subjects chosen by them trivial and unmeaning, but the treatment of them is feeble and uncertain, the drawing ungraceful and faulty, and in both figures and landscape painting you will find not only most abject slavery to obsolete conventionalties, but an utter want of that bealthful consideration, study of nature, without which you cannot expect amthing approaching true art." We cannot dispute the correctness of this sweeping criticism, because we have not seen the works upon which it is made. But what we do know is that we owe to the examples and teachings of the Pre-Raphaelites a better kind of art, as shown in illustrated publications, than has been seen before since the days of Hogarth. The Pre-Raphaelites may be full of eccentricities; but they have shown an earnest desire to infuse into the minds of their countrymen a hearty and honest love of nature which is striking contrast to the effeminacy and flippancy which

had characterized British art for the last half century. - Kensett was in London, early in June, but he is now, probably, in Switzerland, where he expected to spend a month.

- The average number of works of art exhibited at the annual exhibitions of our National Academy is shout four hundred: the number in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy in London is eleven hundred, while in the biennial exhibition open in Paris there are four thousand. These numbers are a fair indication of the relative importance attached to art in the three countries. There are several American artiste who figure in the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Fagnani who, though an American citizen, can hardly be called an American artist, is ranked among them. He has four pictures in the gallery, one of which is a por-truit of Richard Cobden, and another of Garibaldi. Mr. E. H. May exhibits two, one called the "Last Days of Christopher Columbus," which has had the honor of being carricatured in Charivari, and the other a scene from Waverley, "The Fight between the Baron of Bradwardine and Balmawbapple," two names which no French type-sticker could manage to set up correctly, and which appear on the catalogue as "de Bradvardine and Balmonhapp." May also exhibits a portrait of Captain Bonaparte, of Baltimore, now in the French army. The other American exhibitors are Mr. C. P. Cranch, and Mr. M. P. W. Dana, of Boston, Mr. Biard, whose "Pirate Ship," and "Scene on the Coast of Africa," have made his style and genius familiar on this side of the Atlantic, exhibits a large number of paintings of American subjects. He is a realistic painter, and his treatment of such subjects as "The Packing of Slaves in the Hold of an American Slave Ship," a "Slave Auction in New-Orleans," "Railroad Traveling in North America," and "Slavedrivers Catching Slaves with Bloodhounds," must have the effect of giving the Parisians a wholesome lesson of the 'peculiar institution."

-Mr. Sonntag, the printer of "A Dream of Italy," in the new Dusseldorff Gallery, goes to Europe next month, and will take a large number of studies of American scenery with him to paint from in Europe.

-The only new work of art recently put on exhibition here is Mr. Rothermel's timely painting, representing the reading of the Declaration of Independence in Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It is on view in Mr. Derby's Institute of Fine Arte, in Broadway, from which Mr. Jarves's collection of the old masters ha been removed. Mr. Rothermel would not be injured by studying the productions of the Pre-Raphaelites. What we miss in his "Reading of the Declaration of Independence," is that homely earnestness which gives so great a charm to the new school of English and Belgian art.

-The death of the young sculptor Paul Akers, in Portland, on the 21st of last month, has not excited so much attention as the melancholy event would have He was a native of Sacarappa, in Maine, and was a printer before he turned his attention to scalpture. He was 35 years old at the time of his death, and, had he lived, would doubtless have achieved distinction in his art. His best known work is the Dead Pearl-Diver. now owned by Mr. Derby.

We are indebted to Mr. Alfred S. Rebinson of Hartford, Conn., for a box of Union letter suvelopes of various appropriate designs. WAR STIMULATES INVENTION.

The prevalent activity displayed in the invention and nanufacture of warlike weapons, camp equipage, and the collaterals of a great campaign, affords the best evi-dence that as one branch of business becomes depressed, new ones start into life. It is not true that national impoverishment is inseparable from war. If the latter causes, some trades to stagnate, it creates a demand for food, ships, fabries, munitions of all kinds, none of which are available for use without vast expenditure of tabor. This expenditure is made at home. At present, scarcely a dollar goes abroad, except for the single article of musketry, and that in but limited quantity, as our own factories will speedily supply all deficiencies. We spent millions of dollars on Mexican soil in our contest with that country, all which went into the pockets of for igners. Now the millions about to be expended by Government will go into the pockets of our own people; hence the more the Government thus circulates in a time of so much depression, the greater will be the effect in removing that depression. What gold the Government draws from the banks will be paid out among the people, with whom it will circulate paying off debts to ten times its value, and will ultinately return to the banks, to be again paid out and started on a new debt-extinguishing mission. The gold is in the banks. While lying idle there it pays no debte, and caros nothing for its owner. But let the Government start it on its travels, in other words, give it circulation, and the community will speedily feel its cheer-ing presence. Up to this time the amount disbursed is too small to make much impression; but when the troops are paid up, and large contracts are liquidated, a sensible difference will be noted.

One of the noticeable features of the times is the sur prising impulse which has been given to the inventive faculty of our countrymen. They seem as ready to invent a rifled cannon as a goose-yoke. Nothing comes amiss with them-all they need is the occasion-and they are as dexterous in making new arms as in patenting churns and washing machines. The number of these warlike inventions is already very large. Some of them have, at a single bound, taken position as highly successful contrivances. The Sawyer gun and ball are among these, and are now in full operation at the Rip Rape, overhauling the Rebel battery at Sewall's Point. Sawyer invented the projectile only, not the rifled gun. This projectile is a terrible missile weighing 40 pounds without the charge, and contains a cavity to receive the three pounds of powder which constitute the latter. Its shape is oblong, and it is covered with a soft alloy which adheres to the ball when discharged from the piece, with flanges on the side which fit accurately to the grooves. A hole extends through the hall from the cavity in the base to the apex. where a screw cap is attached containing fulminating powder. The ball invariably strikes with the apex foremost, on the percussion cap, which explodes the charge, tearing to pieces everything near it. The War Department has tried this ball thoroughly, and with results so satisfactory that large numbers of the guns and projectiles are now being manufactured for Govern-ment use. A target four feet thick, of seasoned live oak, squared solid, and held together by heavy screw-bolts, was fired at from a distance of 450 yards. The shell entered two feet into the oak, exploded, and fairly made mere splinters of a target eight feet long, break ing the bolts and covering the ground for 50 yards with fragments of wood. Such a shell, exploded near a ship's water line, would tear her whole side open and cause her to sink instantly. With half the ordinary charge of powder, the shell was projected 8,555 yards or over 44 miles. At the Rip Raps even a longer range than this was obtained, and a single shell produced consternation and white flags among the Rebels at Sewall's Point. It will be interesting to watch the fu-

ture good works of this new shell at that point. A steam gun has been invented by Dr. Draper Stone of Milwaukee, consisting of a boiler and engine, with a revolving sylinder or barrel, whose length will vary according to the size of the ball to be discharged. This cylinder contains six bores, like a revolver, from each of which the balls are discharged as fast as the cylinder revolves, and being fed from a hopper, they can be fired several hundred per minute. By means of a crunk, the cylinder can be aimed in any direction. The inventor proposes a boiler with steam at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the inch, and asserts that he can throw a five-pound ball a distance of five miles, or with a musket ball kill at two miles. Steam guns, however, have never been made practically successful. Like rotary engines, they have absorbed and sunk large sums of money, but without ever having been found to serve any useful end. A gun of the same character was tried at Wes Point in 1837, invented by Benjamin Reynolds of Kirderhook, which, when worked by two men at the cranks, actually discharged 60 balls per second, beyond which they traveled some 400 yards further. But rothing has been heard of the gun since. The famous Baltimore steam gun, recently captured from the Rebels, has probably made more noise in the news-

papers than in firing balls. The Dahlgren bowitzer is an invention of that efficient officer, Captain John A. Dahlgren, and was the result of his experience in the Mexican war. It is intended for annoyance to an enemy who may have a great extent of seacoast to defend, with numerous riversand inlets unguarded by a navy, the very conditions now presented by the Rebel States. These howitzers, that is, the smallest, carry a 12-pound ball, yet weigh only 450 pounds. They can be quickly and safe y monated on a ship's launch, and rowed after an enemy. If landed to operate on shore, the gun is mounted on a light wrought-iron carriage, which can be put together or taken to pieces with the greatest facility. Three howitzers are made perfectly plain, not a particle of ornamental work being seen about them. They are recognized as a special arm in sen-coast warfare, and likely to play an important part in the present cam-

paign. The Government is baving quantities of them made for immediate service. Brayton's breech-loading cannon is the invention of George B. Brayton of Providence. It is a decided novolty, and obviates most of the objections to breech-loaders. A strong loop of wrought-iron is attached to heavy trunnions on the upper and under sides of the gun, and swings right and left, like the handle of a bucket. When awung to one side, the bore of the gun is exposed, and this being closed by a tight fitting breechpin, the loop is swang back over the pin, making all solid. It is obvious that this gun can be loaded more quickly than any breech-loader yet made. If ed to an enemy, it is rendered perfectly useless by carrying off the breech-pin. This gun has not yet been brought into use.

The Government has ordered 600 cannon of the Griffin rifle patent, to be manufactured by the Phenix Iron Company, near Pailadelphia. This is a new invention. and is rolled of wrought-iron in a rolling-mill, not forged, as has been the mode with all other wroughtiron guns. It has been thoroughly tested by the Government, a three-pounder throwing a ball 3; miles. From the fact of the gun being rolled hollow, it has been proved to have all the strength of the best bronze Batteries of this cannon are being made for the defense of Philadelphia. But the greatest novelty in cannon is that invented

by Mr. De Brame, and exhibited to the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute in this city, a short time since. This is a breech-loader, the breech having six chambers; but the barrel, from the trunnions to the muzzle, is formed of bars placed some inches assunder, and rifled inside, and held in place by outside rings, also some inches apart, leaving the barre open for the air to pass through. The bars direct the ball as accurately as if the barrel were solid, while the free ventilation secured prevents the gun from becoming unduly heated. A moveable cap fits over the bars, which was provided to ascertain whether the gun would work as well without as with it. But repeated trials showed that the ball penetrated deeper into the target when the cap was off, proving that the bars were the real guides. In many respects the ideas of the inventor were confirmed in practice. Mr. De Brame opened the sides of a ritle barrel in the same way, and it performed as well as another precisely like it, whose barrel had not been opened. If it is interesting discovery should prove to be as valuable on a large scale as it has been shown to be in a small model, it will materially reduce the weight of ordinary rifles and cannon, or the barrel may be lengthened, and greater precision secured,

without increase of weight. The most remarkable piece of ordnance in this counttry is the Rodman gun at Fortress Monroe, cast at Pittsburgh under the superintendence of Captain T. J. Rodman of the Ordnance Corps. This enormous gun carries a ball 15 inches in diameter; is 16 feet lor feet in maximum diameter, and weighs 49,100 pounds. The monster mass of metal is so admirably adjusted on its carriage as to be easily worked by eix men. It can be loaded and run into battery in 11 minutes, and throws a shell four miles. The success of this gun seems to explode the idea which appears in some of the modern military books, that a ten-inch columbiad is the greatest caliber which can be made with safety of cast ron. Guns of 20-inch caliber are now freely spoken of by artillerymen.

A Massachusetts inventor has offered to the Govern-

nent a shell which he represents to be worse, or better, than any infernal machine. A New-York inventor presents a grenade intended to protect merchant ships from being boarded by privateers. It varies in weight from one to six pounds, and is to be thrown by hand. Two or three exploded in a boat approaching a vessel will blow her to pieces. Another proposes to incase cannon balls in a thick jacket of India-rubber, to render them fit for use in rifled cannon, while another suggests the covering of our forts with thick plates of the same material. Thus while one mind is bent on destroying, another is anxious to save. A patent has been taken out for cleaning musket barrels, by attaching a piece of gum hose to the nipple, on which it is secured metal eleeve fastened to the end of the hose. The hammer being let down, holds the apparatus fast. The other end of the hose being inserted in a basin of water, the ramrod is wrapped with a rag and used as a piston in the barrel. This simple contrivance makes a musket barrel perfectly clean in a few minutes without smearing the gun. A single hose will serve the purposes of of a whole company. The railroad battery, built at Philadelphia, is another remarkable invention of the day. But perhaps the application of the telegraph to a stationary balloon, raised within sight of an enemy, overlooking all his movements, and faithfully reporting them to the Commander on the field, may be regarded as the crowning triumph of this military era. The balloon has long been in use to note the movements of an army. Napoleon had them constantly at work at Magenta and Solferino; but it was reserved for American genius to suggest and apply the telegraph. This application makes the balloon a new power on the battle-field, and gives to ballooning the only really practical value it ever possessed. The discovery will create a profound sensation in the military and scientific circles of Europe; and as it has been proved to be a perfect success, a corps of telegraphic cloud-scrapers will henceforth be as indispensable to an army as a park of artil-

But invention has not been devoted entirely to the construction of engines for destroying life. Mr. E. H. Hill of Massachusetts, is patenting a portable camp cooking apparatus, which, wherever introduced, must banish the numerous complaints made by the army of being compelled to eat raw food. It moves on four wheels, bas a large furnace which heats ovens and boilers, contains a table and kneading trough, and is so light an affair that two men can easily draw it. It will do the cooking for a whole regiment. Mr. Derrom of New-Jersey, is patenting a camp but, made of thin pine boards, formed into pannels, and fitting together by dovetail joints. It is intended more for permanent than for flying camps. For the sick it must be superior to the common tent, which is intensely hot, and a poor protection against cold and dampness. It is in fact a portable house, applicable to many temporary uscs. Another Jerseyman has invented a portable tent de signed for a single soldier, which weighs only three pounds, can be carried in his knapeack, and put up on the field in two minutes, where it will keep dry in a heavy rain. Other tents have been patented, and adopted largely in the army, where they greatly improve the health and comfort of the troops. Some of these inventors will make immense fortunes out of the demand for tents created by the war. A humbler, but equally valuable device has been patented by a Bostonian, being a flexible drinking tube, with a mouthpiece at one end and a filter at the other, by means of which the soldier may drink conveniently and safely from any shallow stream or spring, without turning heels uppermost. The tube folds up and fills but a small space in his pocket.

The foregoing is really but a brief recital of what inventors are doing in military appliances. having been noticed before, are not referred to. But it is clear that our inventors are busy, and that war gives full activity to the inventive genius of our countrymen, which turns, with flexible agerness, to whatever new field for their ingenuity may be opened. This war will probably develope some of the most valuable contrivances in military his tory, such as will be permanently adopted not only here, but in Europe. One fact must strike the most ordinary observer-that smooth-bore guns of all descriptions are as rapidly going out of use as the old flint-lock

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Sowing SEED WHEAT .- We urge upon the attention of readers of THE TRIBUNE who ever grew wheat, or ever expect to grow it, the importance of selecting seed at or before harvest. For a small quantity of seed there would be no difficulty, and but little labor, compared to the value it would produce, to go through the wheatfield selecting the choicest heads, just as some good farmers do ears of Indian corn. That is the best way. The next best is to select the very best portions of the field, and cut them especially for seed. Many years ago, when wheatgrowing was more common in the Eastern States than it is now, a farmer became noted in his neighborhood for his superior variety of wheat, which he called "barrel wheat," and sold at a high price to his neighbors for seed, before they discovered that it was identical with their own; the only difference was in the manner of saving the seed, by which it got its name. And this was it: He selected the best sheaves from the field, and took them to his barn, and placed a barrel on its side upon the thrashing floor, and took each sheaf separately and beat and whipped it over the barrel, by which the longest and best heads only were shelled, and that saved for seed, and the process repeated year after year until he got a "new variety." There was another "new variety" that got the ap-

pellation of "thrown wheat." The name came from the practice of the originator, of throwing his wheat the length of his thrashing floor and selecting the grains that went farthest. These, of course, were the largest, and heaviest, and best for seed, and in time really seemed to produce a new eariety.

If seed wheat is taken from the bulk, it should not be sown until it has been screened over and over, until there is not a grain of wheat or anything else that will pass through the sieve. In this way you may make a pretty good selection of the best portion of the wheat, and exclude all small, shriveled, diseased grains, and all seeds of chess and weeds, except cockle, which defies the arts of machinists.

We have just read an account of an Illinos wheatgrower, stating that his crop increased over three bushels per acre by "changing seed." The effect, in our opinion, was not produced so much by a change of seed, the variety being the same, as from the fact that the seed he obtained had been better selected.

There is not one farmer in a hundred that does not

know and acknowledge the advantage of selecting seed corn by gathering the most perfect ears in the field. If he will practice selecting wheat seed, he will probably become as fully convinced of its advantages. We believe that the wheat crop of the whole United States can be increased as much upon every farm, as the Illi-

nois farmer reports, by a careful selection of seed. Resember that at harvest time is the time to attend to in NATURAL GRAPE TRELLIS.—There is nothing bet-

ter, and nothing balf as chesp, in a wooded country, for a grape trellis as a small tree. Cedar is best, both on account of durability and the natural form, but a small chestnut or oak, grown in open grounds, has a pretty good form, and will lest several years. The pyramidical form of the cedar will give a plot of ground set with vines, trained each upon its cedar standard, a most unique and beautiful appearance. The tree is cut close to the ground, or dug up with a portion of the roots, and divested of all the small branches, and the large ones cut to a suitable length, and then set where the vine can be trained upon it instead of a single stake. When fully covered with vines, and branches reclothed with the folinge, these stakes look like green trees, and are very ornamental in gardens, yards, o

How to GET RID OF BOWLDERS,-One of the easest ways to get rid of large bowlders, or "hard-heads," as they are called in some parts of the country, is to sink them. If not wanted for wall building, it will cost more to drill and blast and haul away, than it will to dig a pit and tumble them in, so that the upper surface will be at least a foot under ground and quite out of the way of plowing. Examine the stone and select the lower or most favorable side and dig a pit, going partly under the stone, and deep enough so as to be sure to have room, and then with crow-bars, levers, or exen tumble the stone into the pit and level the dirt over, and you will be surprised to see how cheaply you have got rid of a troublesome occupant of your field. A man will sometimes burry a stone in one day that could not be blasted and hauled out for five dollars.

A REMEDY FOR VINE BUGS .- A writer in The Gerantown Telegraph asserts that radishes planted in the hill, with melon or cucumber seed, will save the vines from the bugs, because the bugs like the radish plants better than the vines, and will eat them first, and in the meantime the vine plants grow to a size that the bugs don't molest them. As this is the time of planting pickle crops, the experiment should be tried. Some Long Island farmers plant so much cucumber seed that the bugs cannot eat them all, and so save enough to

DRILLING WHEAT .- The Hon, David Crocker of Tompkins Co., N. Y., recommends farmers who drill in their wheat to set the gauge so as to drop only half the quantity of seed that they desire to plant per acre, and after going over the field once, turn the other way and put in the other half, so that the plants will stand in checks instead of rows. He puts in two bushels per acre, and thinks it produces better from being so much more evenly planted over the whole surface, so that it more than pays for the extra labor.

DISEASE OF BALDWIN APPLE-TREES,-We learn from The New-England Farmer that the disease which has affected the Baldwin apple-trees in Massachusetts for some years, is unusually fatal this year. One gentleman says:

tleman says:

"Four years ago last April, I set one acre of land to apple trees of different varieties. In the middle of the lot I set two rows of Baldwins, which have grown vigorously, and appear to be healthy, forming large, handsome tops, and many of them have borne fruit, but this Spring all my Baldwin trees, except three, have been severely injured from the cold weather of last Winter, or some other cause, which I cannot account for. A few of them partly leaved out, and then seemed to wither and dry up. On part of them the buds began to swell, but have not leaved out as yet. I have due about the roots, but cannot find anything but what seems to be right; the roots and trunk appear to be healthy and full of sap."

Tols some disease has affected this most valuable of all our apples in all parts of New-England, and in some

all our apples in all parts of New-England, and in some cases to such an extent as to deter many people from planting orchards of them.

A NEW GRAPZ PROM JAPAN .- A recent number of

A NEW GRAPE PROM JAPAN.—A recent number of The London Gardener's Chronicle publishes a letter from Mr. Fortune, the traveler, very highly recommending the grape of Yedo, which we shall soon expect to hear of in this country. Mr. Fortune says:

"The vine of this district, which you may as well name at once the 'Yedo vine,' produces a fruit of great excellence. The bunches are medium sized, the berries are of a brownish color, thin-skinned, and the flavor is all that can be desired. This grape may be valued in England, where we have so many fine kinds, and most certainly will be highly prized in the United States of America. A few years ago, I was trave ing from Malta to Grand Cairo, in company with Mr. Bryant, the celebrated American poet, and a genuine lover of horticultural pursuits. This gentleman informed me that, owing to some cause, our European vines did not succeed much on the other side of the Atlantic, and anggested the importance of introducing varieties from China, where the climate, as regards extremes of heat and cold, is much like that of the United States. I had never met with what I considered a really good variety of grape in China, and, therefore, have not been able to act on Mr. Bryant's suggestion. At last, however, we have a subject for the experiment, and I urged its importance on Dr. Hall, who is an American citizen, and who has already introduced a number of plants to and who has already introduced a number of plants t and who has already introduced a number of plants this country from China. He enters warmly into the matter, and, no doubt, will accomplish the object in view. I, therefore, conclude this article by giving notice to your readers on the other side of the water to look out for the arrival of the 'Yedo Vine.'"

We anticipate some difficulty in producing grapes here of the same excellence as at Yedo, or in any way superior to the Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Conc etc., natives of great excellence.

etc., natives of great excellence.

A HORSE SIXTY-NINE YEARS OLD.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times gives an account of a small black Galloway, eleven hands high, which attained to the greatest age of any horse of which we have any record. He was a resident of a small village near Haddington, in Scotland. He was fouled in 1720, and at the time of his death he was 63 years old. A few weeks before his death he trotted for several hours at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and fed well in his cuts and hay to the last.

This is more than four times the average age of heaves, throwing out of the account all that die by acci-

horses, throwing out of the account all that die by accident, or from very hard usage. A horse properly kept and cared for, will last twenty years very frequently, but as they are generally kept, but few over reach that

SALT FOR SWINE,—A correspondent of the Aunalea der Landwirthschoft states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattering swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs weighing 200 lb apiece. One pair received with their daily allowance of food two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was savily seen that the salted pair bad a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight the salt was increased to two ounces apiece. After four mouths the weight of the salted hogs was 350 lb apiece, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 lb. This experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The author feeds young pige, according to their age, a quarter to one ounce daily, breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of Summer withholds it in a great degree from all, as it induces thirst, and liability to disease.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tröbune.

Six: Will you lend us the assistance of your widely circulated paper in the detection of a murder of unpuralleled atrocity, by publishing the following in relation thereto?

On or about the 29th of April last Mrs. Caroline S. Corwin left this place, saying she was going to Girectiville, a station on the Delaware, Lackawama and Western Railroad, about five miles from Saranton, Patto meet her husband; and accordingly took the cars on the said railroad, and must have arrived there about 10 o'clock a. m., and was brutally mardered pair that station in the adjoining woods, probably the canse day. The telegraph operator there saw her arrives, and asset two ladies, who had taken the wrong train at Saranton, got off with her and remained until \$4 o'clock p. m., and then returned to Scranton. He thanks one of them wished to go to Waverly, N. Y., and the other to Wilkesbarse, Ph. They may have noticed when and how Mrs. Corwin left that station house, or may be able to throw some other hight upon this diabelleal and mysterious tragedy. Those ladies will confer a great favor upon our community by informing us of their address, directing to A. H. WINTON, et JAMES STIRLING, BROOKENS, Ph. July I. 1881.

The Steameer North Briton.

There are no signs of the steamer Morth Briton.

The Great Eastern reached Quebes all right at \$2.20.